

Peaceful Nuclear Cooperation

U.S. Support for NPT Article IV

UNITED STATES & OMAN

Through the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the United States contributes to the work of many countries using nuclear materials and technology for peaceful purposes. In recent years, U.S. support has focused on achieving tangible and lasting benefits in fields that are vital to human development, including agriculture, human health, water resource management, and human resource development. Since 2000, the IAEA has approved and funded \$1,113,749, including \$287,228 in 2013, under its Technical Cooperation (TC) program for projects in Oman.



1. *Damaged apples infested with fruit flies. Credit: Louise Potterton/IAEA*
2. *International radiation measurement exercise. Credit: Dean Calma/IAEA*

In addition to the United States' longstanding support for the IAEA's activities to promote peaceful nuclear applications, at the 2010 NPT Review Conference, the United States announced a \$100 million USD effort to expand this support over the next five years. The United States has pledged \$50 million towards the IAEA's Peaceful Uses Initiative (PUI), focusing on human health, food security, water resource management, and nuclear power infrastructure development.

The United States views its support for peaceful uses of nuclear energy, to which all NPT Parties are entitled, as a critical part of its broader effort to strengthen the IAEA and the global nuclear nonproliferation regime. The U.S. has already designated over \$22 million for IAEA projects benefitting over 120 countries, including Oman, for which funding was previously unavailable. The United States is working with partners to reach the \$100 million goal, and welcomes commitments of over \$12 million from Japan, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Sweden, Australia, France, Indonesia, Brazil, Italy, the UK and Kazakhstan.

In addition to several national TC projects, Oman participates in numerous regional TC projects in fields including agriculture, human health, and nuclear safety and security.

Additionally, since 2000, three U.S. experts have traveled to Oman to collaborate through an IAEA Technical Cooperation project on the topic of area-wide management of fruit fly pests.

WATER RESOURCES

The IAEA's Water Availability Enhancement Project (WAVE), coordinated by the IAEA's Department of Nuclear Sciences and Applications and supported by the United States, was established to enable Member States to enhance the availability and sustainability of freshwater through science-based, comprehensive assessments of natural water resources. The project aims to strengthen national capacities for collecting, managing and interpreting water resources data, and to use advanced techniques to improve resource management. Through WAVE, Oman outlined the primary gaps in its hydrology data and completed an action plan in 2011.

Through bilateral efforts, the United States has provided direct support to Member States through various collaborative projects such as the exchange of information, expert visits, and training of personnel.

Nuclear technology and materials require careful management by well-trained personnel. Since 2000, one Omani physician has been certified in the U.S. through the American Board of Nuclear Medicine.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, CONTACT:

Office of Multilateral Nuclear and Security Affairs, U.S. Department of State, 2201 C. Street NW, Washington, DC 20520 | www.state.gov